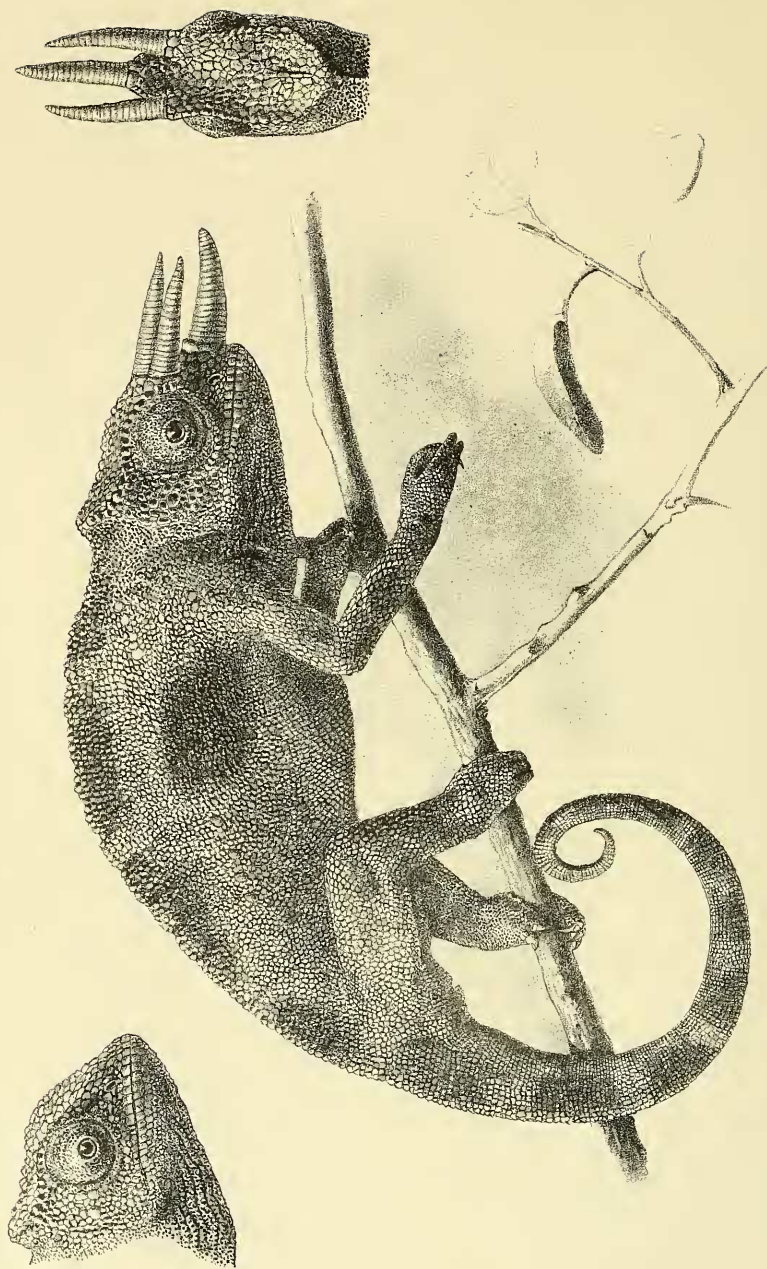




CHAMÆLEON XENORHINUS.

P. J. Smit del. et lith.

Mintern. Bros. imp.



P. J. Smit del. et lith.

CHAMÆLEON JOHNSTONI

Mintern, Eros. imp.

4. Descriptions of two new Chameleons from Mount Ruwenzori, British East Africa. By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

[Received May 6, 1901.]  
(Plates XII. & XIII.<sup>1</sup>)

The already long list of East-African Chameleons has recently been enriched by the discovery of two most strikingly new species represented in Sir Harry Johnston's collection, which I have been authorised to describe. Examples of these new species were obtained on Mount Ruwenzori at an altitude of 6000 feet, together with specimens of *C. ellioti*, Gthr.

CHAMELEON XENORHINUS. (Plate XII.)

Casque elevated posteriorly, very much in the male, with strong, curved parietal crest; the distance between the commissure of the mouth and the extremity of the casque equals the length of the buccal cleft in the male, a little less in the female; lateral crest distinct all round the head, strong and tubercular; upper head-scales large, unequal in size; interorbital region concave; the snout of the male terminating in two large compressed bony processes directed forward and slightly upward, closely appressed, fused together at the base, nearly twice as long as deep; in the female, the processes replaced by two very small tubercular knobs; no trace of occipital lobes. Body covered with rather coarse granules, intermixed with numerous feebly enlarged flat tubercles. A feeble dorsal crest in the male, barely indicated in the female; no gular or ventral crest; enlarged flat tubercles on the side of the throat. No tarsal process. Tail longer than head and body, not crested. Male uniform dark olive, the rostral appendage and part of the tail lighter. Female purplish brown, with a large blackish, light-edged blotch on each side of the body.

	♂. millim.	♀. millim.
Total length . . . . .	240	197
From end of snout to extremity of mandible (rostral process excluded) . .	25	21
From end of snout to extremity of casque . . . . .	38	25
Length of rostral appendage . . . . .	14	—
Greatest width between lateral cranial crests . . . . .	16	13
Depth of skull (mandible included) . . .	26	16
Width of head . . . . .	16.5	14
Body . . . . .	75	66
Tibia . . . . .	17	15
Tail . . . . .	140	110

Two specimens, male and female.  
This species stands nearest to *C. fischeri*, Reichen.

<sup>1</sup> For an explanation of the Plates, see p. 136.]

## CHAMELEON JOHNSTONI. (Plate XIII.)

Casque feebly raised posteriorly, with obtusely angular posterior contour, with a short, feeble parietal crest; the distance between the commissure of the mouth and the extremity of the casque equals the length of the buccal cleft; lateral crest strong and tubercular, but absent on the snout; no canthus rostralis; inter-orbital region concave; male with three long, conical, smooth, horn-like processes with circular striæ, directed forward and slightly upward, one in front of each orbit and the third on the snout; the rostral horn a little thicker, but not longer than the orbitals; no trace of such appendages in the female; scales on upper surface of head unequal, moderately large; no trace of occipital lobes. Body with angular spine, but without crest, coarsely granular, with scattered small flat tubercles; no gular or ventral crest. No tarsal process. Tail as long as head and body, not crested. Uniform dark olive; horns yellowish.

	♂. millim.	♀. millim.
Total length .....	224	220
From end of snout to extremity of mandible .....		
mandible .....	24	24
From end of snout to extremity of casque .....	33	33
Rostral horn .....	16	—
Præorbital horn .....	17	—
Greatest width between lateral cranial crests .....	13	13
Depth of skull (mandible included) ..	21	21
Width of skull .....	17	17
Body .....	88	80
Tibia .....	22	20
Tail .....	112	115

Three male specimens, one female and one young.

The Chameleon which I have the pleasure of naming after Sir Harry Johnston, K.C.B., is most nearly related to the one described by me as *C. jacksoni*, from which it is easily distinguished by the more feeble occipital crest, the finer granulation of the body, and the absence of large tubercles on the spine, forming a dorsal crest.

## EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

## PLATE XII.

*Chamæleon xenorhinus*, male, with upper view of head, and side view of head of female.

## PLATE XIII.

*Chamæleon johnstoni*, male, with upper view of head, and side view of head of female.